

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1779.

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE:
GENTLEMEN,

YOU will much oblige a constant reader by inserting in your next the piece subjoined, taken from a late *Jersey Newspaper*; it being not only clear of the ebullitions of party-spirit, and the low language of invective; but, whilst conceived in the true stile of moderation, is evidently founded on the pure principles of patriot-zeal.

The virtuous author (convinced, perhaps, that

—“Falshood and fraud shoot up in every soil,

The product of all climes—Rome has its Cæsars.”)

warns us to beware of our political disorders;—lest even in these infant days of our republicanism, and in our own times (if no worse should happen) a period arrive, when we may be obliged to exclaim

—“The post of honour is a private station.”

—S. M. COLLINS,

I N my last address to my fellow-citizens I observed, That while Heaven had thus far smiled on our just exertions in self-defence, the most solemn obligations were laid on us for improving the advantages therefrom accruing, to the good of society, and the glory of the all-wise Disposer of human events. The substance of this position I have seen warmly held forth by resolves of Congress, proclamations and messages of His Excellency our Governor to our Representatives, and their answers, and also echoed to by many pieces in the public prints.—This produced the most agreeable feelings, and encouraging prospects, in the minds of the virtuous part of our community.—I, for my part, flattered myself that this important truth would have had such influence on the minds of our citizens, that in proportion as the clamours and confusions of war should decrease and leave opportunities for cool reflection, we should have vied with each other to be foremost in promoting that happiness of society we had pretended to contend for, and the glory of that Being which has given such remarkable success to our feeble efforts. But alas! alas! how disagreeably am I disappointed. After serious reflection on the present prevailing disposition and conduct of this people, we would be almost persuaded it is not the same it was two years ago.—This change truly affects my heart. I see the danger my dear country is exposing itself to, and sincerely lament it, wishing, with the tenderest emotions of my heart, to see it preserved. Providence, however, has been pleased to place me in such a sphere of action, as leaves me no other opportunity for serving my country, save only by offering such warnings and advice as I truly esteem subservient to its happiness and welfare, and my warmest addresses to the gracious Sovereign of the universe, to preserve it in its bleeding struggles. From a consciousness of honest intentions, I humbly hope for the serious attention and candid judgment of those I presume to address.

Nations, like persons, have their birth, growth, manhood, declining age and death, health and vigour, weakness and decay, and the procuring causes of both.—Our political birth and existence, among the empires of this world, we have received by the bold and noble declaration of the thirteen United States, pronouncing them free and independent.—In our growth and advance to manhood constitutions for civil government have been formed and approved, legislators appointed, who have and daily do enact laws for the wholesome government of the community, officers appointed and commissioned for the execution of those laws, and courts of justice and equity opened. Thus is the policy for the preservation of order and the distribution of justice established. As to our growth for common defence, we have the satisfaction to see formidable armies raised, well armed and disciplined, a numerous and determined militia ready for their support, plenty of military stores provided, equitable alliances formed and forming with powerful nations, guaranteeing our independence. And what adds to all this is the valour, intrepidity and bravery of our troops, manifested to the world by their cheerful enduring uncommon hardships; in one campaign forcing the flower of the British army to lay down their arms; and in the last, driving their main body out of the field into their lurking holes. All which is no small addition to our national strength.—The rapidity of our political growth is real matter of astonishment to the world, and affords us cause to declare this to be the Lord's doings, and to be marvellous in our eyes.

However amazing great this our growth has been in the space of three or four years, yet it is undeniably evident from the present circumstances of our national affairs, that some malignant disorder has seized upon our body politic, and threatens at least an interruption of our advances to manhood, if not a political dissolution.—As a true friend to my bleeding country, I behold with real grief and concern its convulsive struggles under the severe attacks of the malignant distemper, and sincerely wish to see some able physicians step forth and tender the effective remedies for its recovery.—A consciousness of inability prevents my ranking myself with able state physicians. However, as some dangerous and violent disorders are frequently cured by common practitioners, the causes of them being easily investigated, and the prescription of their remedies simple, I am thereby emboldened, and from an impatient desire for the recovery of my country, strongly urged to offer her my best endeavours for that purpose.

In order to proceed in this business, with some degree of regularity, I shall give my fellow-citizens a few incontestible proofs that our new empire labours under some fore and dangerous disorder, and then point out the se-

veral causes, with prescriptions for remedying them and avoiding their dangerous effects.

To be convinced that this infant empire labours under some fatal and dangerous disorder, let the following particulars be considered, and it is manifest,

1. From that remarkable loss and decay of public spirit and patriotism. When these carry sway in a State, we behold the bulk of the community ready to sacrifice their personal ease and private interest to promote the public weal, and to exert their all in its common defence, in which the political body is enabled to exercise its whole force and vigour. As long as the noble Spartans despised riches and inured themselves to all the hardships and fatigues of war, with a view to serve and defend their country, Sparta was invincible. While the citizens of Rome preferred the enriching of their State to that of themselves as individuals, Rome was not only unconquerable, but also spread the arms of conquest and dominion over distant nations. Both these nations have seen the day that their disinterested patriotism and public spirit were vanished, and a selfish principle of love of riches, ease, luxury and dissipation succeeded them. The effects of which were defeats, disappointments and finally ruin. Glorious and blessed patriotism and public spirit was, but two or three years ago, the governing principle and distinguishing characteristic of the brave Americans. But what is it now? Directly the reverse. We daily see the busy multitude engaged in accumulating what they fondly call riches, by forestalling, extorting and imposing upon each other. Can it be denied but the community at large act as tho' they had agreed to plunder the State between them, each exerting himself to get the greatest share of the booty. Here government sits as indifferent spectators, while Quarter-Masters and Commissaries, the unjust trader, the farmer and mechanic, are contending for the prey; and they who get the greatest booty are daily wallowing in dissipation, venality and luxury, at a time wherein thousands are groaning under the weight of intolerable distresses.—For evidence to the truths I have here asserted, I appeal to the community at large. To them I leave it to judge whether such a situation of our affairs can hold long!

2. That this empire labours under some fatal and dangerous disorder may also appear from the unequal division of property in the space of so short a time.—Experience of all ages has proved that a just and equitable increase of property has been the constant reward of continued industry, sobriety and economy. But is this the case with us? Far from it. Thousands of the most honest and respectable citizens of America, who obtained their possessions by the hard industry, continued sobriety and economy of themselves or their virtuous ancestors, must now behold many men, whom they looked upon in the commencement of these troubles (if I may be permitted to use the language of the most patient of men) as such whose fathers they would have disdained to have set with the dogs of their flock, raised to immense wealth, or at least to carry the appearance of a haughty, supercilious and luxurious spendthrift; while they must look upon their estates as devoted to enrich such, or mortgaged to support their extravagance. The feelings of thousands will attest the truth of this assertion. Can it be possible that such a State is found, which affords or permits such abuse?

3. A third symptom is a general decay and loss of social virtues, even to the undermining of that confidence which the community ought to place in the august Assembly of their Representatives.—Charity, harmony and mutual confidence are the sinews of society; individuals are the members hereby united and enabled to exert their force for the benefit of the whole. In proportion as these relax, the State shakes and trembles under paralytic attacks, until it exceeds a certain degree, and then an incurable national palsy ensues. This dangerous decay will evidently appear from a few examples. When Boston was blockaded, what generous exertions were made throughout all the rest of the continent, in order to alleviate their distresses and encourage them to perseverance? The last year Congress having become sensible of the many opportunities for monopoly, forestalling and extortion, and their pernicious and dangerous effects upon our public affairs, warmly recommended to the Legislatures of the different States, the passing of laws for the regulation of prices: Pennsylvania published a bill, New-Jersey immediately enacted a law for that purpose. Commissioners were sent from different States, who agreed upon a general plan of regulation. What was the consequence? The middle States, then the only seat of war, who had the supplying of our army with provisions, immediately complied with the general plan. Massachusetts-Bay, though their Commissioners had agreed, refused, with some of the southern States. The only prevailing reason to oppose so necessary and salutary a measure in that critical conjuncture could be, having their ports more open, to be at liberty to improve their opportunities of extorting upon their suffering brethren, in articles of foreign trade. And if long and general report may be allowed any degree of evidence, even that Boston before-mentioned was the chief agent in this opposition. Monstrous ingratitude! Base uncharitableness! Pernicious policy! Under the effects of which America totters and threatens to give her last gasp, if not speedily relieved.—Need I repeat the anecdotes and remarks on monopoly and general extortions? I only observe, that these monstrous vices have in a great measure destroyed mutual confidence and charity among us. What advances the vices of malice and discord have made is evident from the accursed and murderous practice of

duelling, of late become so much in vogue among the Gentlemen of our army; and also the many publications filled with personal reflections and virulent invectives.—While the impartial public views and treats their virulence with disdain, they cannot but feel anxiously engaged in the matter of their debates, because they are deeply interested in it.—When we read Mr. Deane's address, we would readily conclude that there was some formidable scheme of treason hatching against us, which is ready to burst upon us, with all the attendant train of misery and ruin: That Mr. Deane had discovered the plot, and, as a true friend to America, had endeavoured to reveal it to Congress, but that Congress had been so much engaged in more important matters, that he had not been able to obtain an audience for that purpose, during all the time from his arrival until the publication of his address. Mr. Paine, on the other side of the question, charges Mr. Deane of endeavouring, by many unjust means, to make a present of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds, an American debt. He also insinuates, that Congress received the evidences of this intended fraud, together with the treaty entered into with France, but that their attention was so entirely taken up with the treaty, that they became wholly inattentive to this atrocious fraud.—Can it be possible that such publications should fail of filling the minds of a free people with jealous suspicions and perplexing concerns? There certainly is a possibility of both charges being true. Are there not many instances of accomplices in villainy getting to loggerheads, and then discovering each other? It is highly probable that there is villainy lurking some where. What appears to me more alarming than either or both of the charges (supposing them to be true) is, that they must retort upon Congress.—They are appointed as the guardians of the liberties, lives and properties of the people. In committing the care of such invaluable treasures to them, they confide in their vigilance and integrity. It must needs appear unaccountable to the judicious among them, that Congress should be engaged from the time of Mr. Deane's arrival to the publication of his address, in matters more important than those he published. Are treasonable practices against the State to be ranked amongst its trivial affairs? How could Congress know what was of it without an enquiry? How long a time would it have required to have found out the purport of what Mr. Deane had to communicate in the audience he had frequently requested? How could they know that the matters he had to communicate were trivial or of the last importance, without such enquiry?—As to the other charge, what intricate importance was there in this noble and equitable treaty, that could so entirely engross their attention, as to make an intended fraud in the sum of £200,000 foreign debt, to escape it, even when they had just received the evidences of it, and this inattention to have continued till the publication of Deane's address?—Add to these, the immense national debt we are involved in in the space of four years. When the community beholds the conduct of Quarter-Masters, Commissaries, and the whole host of their Deputies, the immense sums it is generally reported and believed they engross, induces them to ask, Are these not the servants of Congress? Is Congress only ignorant of these abuses, which the whole public beholds with grief and concern? Does Congress know what becomes of the public money.—Can it be possible that ever the greatest part of our national debt has been accounted for? The investigation of answers to such queries would add too much fuel to the suspicions already kindled in the breasts of my fellow-citizens, than that I shall attempt it.—The strict secrecy which Congress seems to enjoin on its Members, with respect to almost all its business, is by no means calculated to remove the conceived suspicions.—A jealous community is fearful and diffident, and if this takes place with respect to the persons on whom the greatest tranquil confidence is required, it unhinges in a great measure society, and places it as it were on a dangerous precipice.

These, my dear countrymen, are a few of the many evils our nation struggles under. My heart trembles at the view of the fatal consequences. May God in his kind Providence direct to the cure before it be too late!—I fear I have already been too tedious in this essay, and therefore shall defer pointing out the things I apprehend to be the causes of these evils, and the remedies for their cure, to a future opportunity.

I am, Sir, your friend, and the Public's
Humble servant and real well-wisher,
A TRUE PATRIOT.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Saturday, the Third of April next, at ISAAC BOND'S,
in Moreland Township, Philadelphia County,
A LOT OF GROUND, containing about two Acres, with
a HOUSE thereon, built of Stone, with a Cellar under-
neath; one Half of the LOT Meadow Ground, the other Half
having a good bearing Orchard on it; the Whole seized for
Substitute Fine and Non-Attendance, by
J. W. ALEXANDER MEANS, Collector.

Bucks County, March 25, 1779.
WHEREAS divers malicious persons have propagated a
false and seditious report, that we, the subscribers
went frequently and conveyed provisions into the city of Phila-
delphia, while in possession of the enemy. We do now hereby
call on those persons to prove their assertions, or for ever after be
silent, and stand condemned of propagating false and calumni-
ous reports.
JAMES M'NAIR.
JOHN KEITH.

To RICHARD BACHE, Esquire, CHAIRMAN of the
REPUBLICAN SOCIETY.

S I R,

AS Chairman of the Republican Society, your name is signed to several pieces published in the late papers, which, from the stile and manner of them, appear to be performances of James Wilson, Esquire. To him be the honour or the shame of the consequences which may arise from them. Whatever pains I was at to spread abroad copies of the Remonstrance to the Honourable House of General Assembly, I will take at least ten times the pains to spread through every part of the State the publications signed by you—and from this you may form an opinion of the effects which I think they will produce.

The Republican Society had an undoubted right to adopt the sentiments which they contain, and publish them to the world, if they thought proper; and, whatever may be the consequences of those publications, I shall ever believe that many of the members of your club meant honestly.

But there are sentiments expressed in each of them, which come from you with a peculiar ill grace, and some of them affect me, both as a member of the Convention and as Secretary of the Council. For it is true, and I feel no blush in acknowledging it, that "my daily bread depends on my office." If there is any dishonour arising from such circumstances, take your share of it. For I think you depend on your office for your daily bread, as much as I do on mine. And, if there are other circumstances in which your fate and mine have had a pretty strong likeness, you have my consent to name them if you please. How, then, can you, without a blush, charge poverty on any man as a crime? And Mr. Wilson, who now holds up his head so very high, may, if he pleases, consult his authorities for a few years back, and form an opinion concerning his title to a sentiment of this kind to be addressed to him. When I consider how many of the brave officers of our army, who have nobly defended our common country and the cause of liberty, depend, honourably depend, on the commission and office which they have bravely earned by their virtue and firmness—men whose conduct does honour, not only to themselves, but also to that country which their swords have defended—I say, when I consider this circumstance, I am astonished that such a sentiment should have been obtruded on the world by the Republican Society. For my part, I think it an honour to any man to earn, by a faithful discharge of his duty, the bread he eats, and it is peculiarly so in a Republican government.

It is not my intention to consider the arguments, since they are to be called arguments, which have been urged by your club against the constitution. They shall have their full force with my full consent. Neither is it my intention to remark upon your having quoted an oath from the constitution, which is not to be found in it; altho' this pretended quotation may be fairly urged as a full proof that the gentlemen of your society have not read, with attention, the publication which they have signed, or that they had not read the constitution with much care and circumspection. But it is to my purpose to remark, that if there have been "deceivers," who have endeavoured to establish a single branch of legislation in the government of Pennsylvania, the members of the Convention who framed it must, surely, be taken into the number, and you cannot have forgotten that your venerable father-in-law was one of them. You must know, Sir, if you have given any attention to public affairs, that the Convention paid the highest respect to his opinion on this very point.* The thought occurred to me, and I was about to have asked—Whose opinion, among the members of your club, would have an equal weight in the political world? But I correct the question, and ask—Whether the opinion of the whole Republican Society has a right to stand opposed to his single opinion, and to claim equal respect? Let him answer the question who chooses to do so, and let it be answered candidly and freely. To you, Sir, I would propose another question: Do you believe that, on this point, he was a "deceiver," and did not give his real sentiments? Look at the elegant print† of that good old man, which you have lately received from Paris—observe the cheerful dignity of his countenance, justly copied—a picture of Patriotism and Philosophy, of Virtue and of Truth—look steadily, recollect the original, and then answer the question—and, having answered, let me ask you further, Is there no meaning in the compliment contained in the label, lying open on the globe at his right hand, which ascribes to him "the Constitution of the government of Pennsylvania?" Can you, Sir, see the genius of liberty, defending with a wreath of laurels in each hand, extend her arms as if eager to crown his venerable temples with deserved honours: Honours deserved by his successful efforts to establish a system which secures liberty, equal liberty to all? The sight warmed my heart with a generous, and, I will say, an affectionate joy. This print must have been intended for some friend of the Patriot and Philosopher, and have been handed to you by mistake; or, perhaps, his piercing and prophetic spirit foresaw your conduct, and sent it to you as a just and a needful reproof. Reflect, Sir, for one moment, and consider how his benevolent heart must bleed at the insult which you have offered him—You, whose present importance is supported by his merit. I say this, because I think you have no pretensions to it from any extraordinary exertions in favour of our American cause, or from the possession of more than common abilities. There are, however, many consolations to be drawn from a want of consequence, among which you and I may safely reckon this as one, That neither of us are in danger of being bribed, or of being suspected to have been bribed by the enemies of America—And this consolation is within the reach of a respectable part of the

* When the debate was nearly closed, Doctor Franklin was requested by the Convention to give his opinion on the point—and he declared it to be clearly and fully in favour of a legislature to consist of a single branch, as being much the safest and best.

† The print here alluded to is done in a new taste. The subject, probably, is the Doctor's own choice. The design and execution by a celebrated hand. The principal figure is the genius of Liberty descending—once foot on the earth—her arms fully extended, and a wreath of laurels in each hand—She is surrounded with light, while clouds representing Ignorance and Slavery are driven back by her presence—Before her is a bust of the Doctor, which she is in the act of crowning with laurels—and the cause of her so doing is expressed—by a globe on his right hand—America in view with an olive branch bearing fruit running up it—Behind, and leaning on the globe, is the genius of the Doctor, with the sword of justice and other emblems in his right hand—in his left is a scroll falling open upon the globe, on which is inscribed "Constitution of the Government of Pennsylvania"—in front of the globe is a bundle of fasces bound with olive branches also bearing fruit, representing future union, peace and plenty—The crowning of the bust presses the honours which will be paid to his memory—Under the bust is inscribed, "Doctor Franklin crowned by Liberty"

Republican Society; but, such as choose to reject it may do so without offending me, and I am sure I do not wish to offend them.

Those who are best acquainted with the politics and practice of the British court, and the characters of its late Commissioners in America, do not hesitate to say, It is not likely that British gold has been offered to one man only—This would be ascribing too much consequence to that one. The idea being once raised, it is natural for the people to look round, and enquire whose conduct will justify a suspicion against them. America has heard of a maxim adopted by Great-Britain, "divide and govern," and is at no loss to judge of the measures which will be attempted by British emissaries, whenever, and in whatever shape they may appear among us. And it behoves every man, and every set of men to take care, that no part of their conduct bears too strongly the marks of an attempt to divide, distract and weaken. As it is a comfort to the unimportant, that they are safe from suspicions of this kind, it is the misfortune of those who have very extensive connexions, great riches, great abilities, and who are supposed to have great influence, to be the peculiar objects of such suppositions—and more especially such of this character who have hung upon the skirts of America, and have come late and reluctantly into her measures, and especially the CAPITAL ONE of her independence. Who, or whether any of the Members of the Republican Society, may think these sentiments worth their attention, I shall leave to be debated and determined at a full meeting—and to others, more at large, to judge whether the consideration ought not to extend into a very small part of a more extensive and important circle.

It is a truth which is not my particular business, or duty, to mention, but it is a truth which it would be uncandid to conceal from you, that I have heard it repeatedly asked, What can, now, be the object of the leading Members of the Republican Society? And this observation has constantly attended the question—Surely their object cannot be an alteration in the form of government, after they have heard the sense of the people expressed on the subject in the decisive manner in which it has been expressed. One sentiment more and I have done. Let some cool and dispassionate Member of your club look on the path in which you are treading, and count how many steps there remains before you, between you and the line on which is marked Conspirators, and I suspect that he will be induced to think you have gone far enough.

T. M. ATLACK.

Messieurs HALL AND SELLERS,

The following piece, extracted from the Boston Gazette of the 8th instant, may, without sensible error, serve for the meridian of Philadelphia.

D. C.

To the PRINTER of the BOSTON GAZETTE.

S I R,

MANY people seem to be alarmed to find that there are Parties amongst us. They tell us that the spirit of Party has invaded our public assemblies, from the lowest even to the highest.

Now to me it is really diverting to hear the observation, as if Parties, and the very same Parties too, had not existed amongst us from the beginning of the present controversy. That they have existed no man of reflection can for a moment doubt. That they have at all times invaded our public assemblies is equally certain; for it will appear, upon examination, that each Party has all along had its share in the public representation.

To go no further back—Did not the first stand which was made against the tea-act divide us into Parties? Was not the destruction of the tea opposed by a Party? And were not the authors of that business reviled by a Party? Was not the first meeting of Congress opposed by a Party? When Congress met, were not all its measures opposed and even publicly reprobated in the legislatures of some States by that Party? Was not the non-importation agreement opposed by a Party? And was that Party out of doors only? Was not the non-importation agreement, the non-consumption agreement, and the first taking up of arms, most violently opposed both in doors and out, by a Party? Was not an offensive war into Canada opposed, and a defensive war insisted upon as the only just war, by a Party? Upon the same principle, was not the attempt to annoy the British trade by our privateers opposed, and for a long time suspended, by a Party? Was this the same Party who now contrive to clog and discourage it? Was not Independency opposed and fatally delayed by a Party? Was not the French alliance most vehemently opposed by a Party? We have been in Parties upon all these and upon every other question which any way related to public good: And in my opinion the very same Parties continue. True it is that one Party has lost a few of their associates by an open desertion to the British; and it is no less true that they have sometimes affected to change their ground, and bawl loudest for the very measures they had before opposed. They have been fond enough of seeking Employments under the very power they were attempting to destroy. But look at the Men! I am one of those who most firmly believe that they remain the same they ever were. A Camp may change its Watchwords and its Ensigns; but it still remains the same.

I say, look at the Men! Who opposed our Exertions in the Beginning? Who opposed the War, and inculcated SUBMISSION? Who opposed INDEPENDENCY and the French Alliance? And who are they now that endeavour to make a Jobb of us?

STEADY.

To the PUBLIC.

IT has long been expected that the trimmers, and such of the enemies of our country as find themselves under a necessity of remaining among us, would endeavour to regain or acquire the confidence of the good people of this country; but it was not expected that this would have been attempted very hastily: However, as Dr. Smith has ventured to take the lead in this measure, the following depositions are published as a full answer to his letters to the President of the State, and a proof of his real and undisguised sentiments—and there is reason to hope, that every man of like principles will be exposed whenever they shall attempt to impose themselves on an injured and insulted country.

Pennsylvania, ff.

BEFORE me, Plunket Fleeson, Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace, &c. comes Peter Cress, of the city of Philadelphia, saddler and harness-maker, and being duly sworn, deposeseth and saith, That, on the day on which the attack was made by the Vigilant on the fortification at Mud-Island, Dr. William Smith, Provost of the College of Philadelphia, with a number of other people of the city of Philadelphia, was on the banks near the mouth of the river Schuylkill, viewing the attack with a

large spy-glass or telescope—That after the firing from the round-tops of the Vigilant began and was returned from the Fort, he, the said Peter Cress, was standing behind and very near the said Dr. Smith, and heard him, the said Doctor Smith, say, that if they, the men in the Fort meaning, do not surrender, they ought every man of them to be put to the sword, or words to this effect—And further this deponent saith not.

PETER CRESS.

Sworn before me, at Philadelphia, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1779.

PLUNKET FLEESON.

Pennsylvania, ff.

BEFORE me, Plunket Fleeson, Esq; one of the Justices of the Peace, &c. comes John Parker, of the city of Philadelphia, bricklayer, and being duly sworn, deposeseth and saith, That, on the evening of the day on which the attack was made by the Vigilant on the Fort at Mud-Island, being in conversation with Peter Cress, of the said city, saddler and harness-maker, he, the said Peter Cress, told him, the deponent, that having been down on the bank near the mouth of Schuylkill, he there saw Doctor William Smith, and that he the said Peter Cress heard the said Doctor Smith say, that if the people in the Fort did not surrender, they ought to be every man of them put to the sword.—And further this deponent saith not.

JOHN PARKER.

Sworn before me, at Philadelphia, this 20th day of March, A. D. 1779.

PLUNKET FLEESON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been favoured with a copy of the foregoing affidavits before they went to press, by Mr. Secretary Matlack, at whose house or office they were drawn up; I have an opportunity to assure the candid public, upon my solemn truth, that the sentiment ascribed to me in the latter part of Peter Cress's affidavit never entered into my heart. He must, therefore, have mistaken the words he attributes to me, which may easily be supposed, as he says he "was standing behind me," and is besides but very little acquainted with the English language. Sixteen months have since elapsed; and he could not, the day his affidavit is dated, tell the exact words it contained, when I waited upon him with a gentleman of reputation, to ask what the words were. He says also, that a number of "other people of the city of Philadelphia were present," and yet could not tell us the name of any one of them, nor to whom I addressed myself, nor could he remember the word telescope which is in the affidavit, but called it a glass as big as his leg.

For these reasons (without any reflection on the man, though it may be some reflection on his prompters) it cannot be presumed that for sixteen months he could remember the identical words spoken, even if he were a better judge of the force and propriety of words than he is. And yet the change of a single word, viz. "they will every man," instead of "they ought every man," would make it a very humane and christian sentiment, as well as more conformable to what multitudes of good men, with whom I generally converse (some of whom were present the whole of the time alluded to) will declare to have been my invariable expressions, should it be thought of any further consequence to desire their testimony in such a matter.

The truth is, that neither myself, nor any of the gentlemen who were with me till I returned home, and during the whole time the telescope was made use of, can remember any conversation of the kind set forth in the affidavit, and I have asked as many of them as I have been able to meet with. I went out that day at the request of some of my former pupils, who wished the use of the telescope, and which I did not chuse to entrust out of my own care. Some hundreds of people were near the glass during my stay on the bank of Delaware, about a mile above the mouth of Schuylkill. We were all citizens, and a great distance from the reach of the cannon and British army. The company was mixed, and I believe no one who knows me will think me such an idiot as to have used expressions on that occasion, so different from what those who have conversed with me most intimately can declare to have been my constant expressions. They are too repugnant to humanity to have been used by me on any occasion. It is probable, that when accounts were circulated that preparations were making to storm the fort, apprehensions might be expressed, that in such case the garrison would be put to the sword. It was a natural apprehension on such an occasion; but whether expressed by me or any other person then present, I have not yet been able to learn. What public benefit gentlemen may propose by ex parte affidavits of this kind (taken after such a lapse of time) or what weight they may have, the world will determine. What further relates to the history of these affidavits may be laid before the public at a future time.

WILLIAM SMITH.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

A LOT of LAND, containing 15 acres and two-thirds, situated on Still-pond Creek, Kent county, Maryland, whereon is an elegant brick house, 40 feet in length, and 27 in width, two stories high, three rooms on a floor, with an eight foot passage, and complete cellar under the whole, a part of which is made use of as a kitchen; also a granary, 40 feet in length and 20 feet wide, capable of containing 15000 bushels of grain, situated on the Creek, where a shallop may receive a load in a few hours, that will contain six or seven hundred bushels of grain; there is likewise a smoke-house, stable, with a good paved garden; this stand is most pleasantly situated, in a healthy part of the country, about 8 miles from Chester-town, and in a good neighbourhood for selling of goods and purchasing grain; the improvements almost new; this stand is well calculated for a merchant, and is supposed to be very little inferior to any place in the county. If the above house is not sold in six weeks from this date, it will be rented for a term of years. Any person inclining to purchase or rent the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

March 23, 1779.

ISAAC CANNELL.

March 18, 1779.

THERE is to be SOLD, by the Subscriber, living in Hanover township, a valuable TRACT of LAND, in Paxton township, Lancaster county, containing 283 acres and the allowance; late the property of Col. Robert Elder; there are on the premises a good square log dwelling-house, two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, a large double barn, a stone spring-house, a quantity of good meadow, the whole of the clear land under good fence; the title indisputable. Also another TRACT of WOODLAND, containing above 200 acres, adjoining the said premises, the Blue Mountain, and land of John Garber, on Susquehanna River. Any person inclining to purchase the same, is desired to apply to HUGH MONTGOMERY, living nigh the premises, who will shew the lines and bounds thereof; terms of sale will be made known by

JOHN DUNCAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 19.

By a paper which we have received from France, of the 11th of December, we have the happiness to present to our readers a SPEECH of the truly great and noble ABINGDON, upon the Manifesto lately published by his Britannic Majesty's Commissioners.

[This is the second Translation.]

My Lords,

THE motion made by my worthy friend the noble Marquis (Rockingham) corresponds so perfectly with what I think, with what I feel, that I can no longer forbear rising to give it from the bottom of my heart my approbation and concurrence. My Lords, this motion has been made in consequence of that savage spirit, which a proclamation of his Majesty breathes, promulgated by the Commissioners of the King in America. I say, my Lords, I will turn my eyes from this horrible manifesto, to fix them upon those persons who were the authors of it, and who advised it: Yes, my Lords, a proclamation of his Majesty, because every proclamation is the proclamation of the King. Our constitution knows no other power from whence it can flow. But, my Lords, those who are the avowed authors of it; those who confess that they advised it, who, confessing it without shame, are ten times more guilty, since they do not blush at the recollection! these are the Counsellors, my Lords, whose personal infamy has sullied the national character of this country; and who, robbing it of the good name it had acquired, "has made it poor indeed." My Lords, I have heard it said in this House, that the tomahawk and scalping knife were the instruments which God and nature have put into the hands of the English; at first to put to the torture, and then to massacre our fellow citizens! And why my Lords? Because like to the English of ancient times, like to our ancestors, they have refused to submit to slavery, and have thought with the magnanimity of a Roman soul, that *melius est pro patria mori, quam vitam miseram, atque in bonam degenere servitutem*. My Lords, it is said in this manifesto, "that after having made every hostile attempt to prevent it, rather than permit America to be free, we will render it useless to itself and to its connections." This same proclamation has likewise been made within the inclosure of these walls, a proclamation shocking to my ears, so shocking, that I have wished to be, it matters not what, except a Peer of this realm.

My Lords, Montaigne tells us with truth, that the souls of Kings and coblers are cast in the same mould. What is it then which constitutes the difference between the King and the cobbler, between this House and the lowest class of people? It is, my Lords, that urbanity, it is that superior civility, it is that elevation of soul which gives energy to every thing we think, and from whence flows as from a fountain, compassion for the weakness of human nature, that habitude of abstaining from every kind of insult, with respect to those whom chance has placed below us in the chain of subordination. Such are the sentiments, my Lords, which ought to inspire and direct this House: Sentiments which have been recommended with so much force, with so much address, and so pathetically, by that model of humanity (the noble Lord who made the motion) that but little remains for me to say after him. I will, however, add a word by way of advice to those right reverend prelates, who, in consequence of voting in favour of measures contrary to the spirit of christianity, are actually plunged up to the neck in American blood: My advice is this, "listen to what has been said, go and repent yourselves, not in your lawn sleeves beinched with blood, but in sackcloth and ashes." After some satirical observations upon the Ministry, the speech continues: Consider my Lords, that that very dust which has for some time been cast in the eyes of the inhabitants of this abused country, is the dust under which others hope to conceal themselves; but thanks be to God, there remains clear light enough in the nation to distinguish those secret criminals, and of consequence doubly atrocious, and to pursue them until they are brought to an exemplary and merited punishment; criminals, who, to revenge themselves because the race of Stuarts is driven from the throne of England, have rendered that crown scarcely supportable by the House of Brunswick. He then proceeds to consider that part of the manifesto, which objects to the rights of Congress to enter into foreign treaties, and thence takes occasion to animadvert in the strongest terms upon the Parliament, as having assumed powers contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and concludes in the following manner: All this, my Lords, is not the constitution; let the King be the King, and let the Parliament be what it is: Let the House of Peers watch carefully over its privileges, which are intimately connected with the rights of the people: Let that of the Commons, which is only an assembly of men entrusted by the people for a limited time, preserve likewise its rights, but let them not pretend in concurrence with the other branches of the legislature to that power which is not only a moral absurdity, but a political lye. It is necessary that this system should be changed, it is necessary to banish corruption, which is its principle; let the King reign in the hearts of his people, in a free state there is no other resource: Thanks to his Ministers, he has reigned long enough in their purses. My Lords, I ask pardon for the warmth which I have discovered upon this occasion, but he who in times like these in which we live does not discover warmth, no longer deserves the name of an Englishman, which it was once honourable to bear.

CHARLESTOWN, February 24.

The enemy's shipping at Tybee and Savannah consists of the Phoenix and Fowey at Tybee, about 30 transports with all their sails bent, and the Vigilant and George at Savannah. And there are three twenty-gun ships, the Perseus, Daphne and Unicorn, with about 15 privateers, 3 or 4 of them brigs, the rest sloops, small schooners, and boats, cruising upon this coast, from New-York, New-Providence, St. Augustine and Savannah.

Several Dutch ships, full of soldiers from Spain, arrived at Havana about ten days ago.

The Monmouth privateer brig, of Salem, commanded by Captain Samuel Ingersol, arrived here last Sunday. The Friday preceding the engaged a ship of twenty guns, and had several of her men wounded.

Last Sunday a party of the militia who were stationed at the lower Fort at George-Town, took a lieutenant and five men prisoners, belonging to an English privateer, who had driven a New-England vessel ashore and taken possession of her.

Last Saturday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in an empty dwelling-house belonging to William Tweed (who was lately caught, with several others, going over to the enemy in Georgia) which, before its progress could be stopped, consumed that, with an adjoining house to the northward of it, four tenements belonging to Dr. Loockock to the southward, and the house of Mr. George Noddings to the eastward. There can be

no doubt, from many circumstances, that this fire was kindled by incendiaries; perhaps the same who had set fire to the same quarter a fortnight before, when only a few low buildings were consumed; and since the burning of Mr. Kemmel and Mr. Saals's houses, made two attempts on Mr. Timothy's writing office, near the State-house, and on a stable adjoining the back of it; all which were providentially discovered, before much damage could ensue.—Combustibles having been found in several other places since, there is too much reason to apprehend that the enemy have slipped proper persons amongst us, for these infernal purposes; it will therefore become every inhabitant to be extremely watchful of strangers, who can give no good account of themselves.

If the People of this State will now exert themselves, there may soon be another *Burgoyne*, in the Southern Quarter of America.

BOSTON, March 8.

Friday last arrived here a vessel that loaded at Guadeloup, and then proceeded to Martinico, from whence she made her passage here in 17 days. She came out the last mentioned port with about 60 French and 20 American trading vessels, under convoy of four French frigates; from whence it is evident that the Count d'Estaing could not be blocked up at Martinico, as has been reported.

By the above vessel we learn, that the French and British naval powers in the West-Indies are nearly upon a balance; that the Admirals Byron and Barrington were at St. Lucia, and the squadron of Count d'Estaing was then at Martinico; and that one of his cruizers had lately captured a British frigate; that the two fleets had been in fight of each other, when a frigate from each side met, and afterwards both fleets took different courses without coming to an engagement; that the privateer sloop Revenge (reported to have been lost) had lately sent a valuable prize into a safe port in the West-Indies.

In the said vessel also came dispatches addressed to the Spanish Ambassador at Philadelphia.

It is now acknowledged, even in Livingston's Gazette, that the conduct of the Dutch towards the Court of London is equivocal, and that it is uncertain what part they will take should the war continue and become more general. The truth is, that the Dutch are determined to become carriers for France and Spain, and to enter into a war with Britain, rather than give up such a commercial advantage: This is also the truth respecting Sweden and Denmark.

HARTFORD, March 16.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Camp to his friend in this town, dated February 28.

"Dr. Wetherpoon, a Member of Congress, has just arrived here. The news he brought with him from Philadelphia, and of which he said Congress had received authentic and official letters was, That Spain had declared her intention of supporting the alliance already formed between the States and the Court of France—That the King of the two Sicilies had requested from our Plenipotentiaries at the French Court a description of the American flag, that he might pay due respect to it, and that our vessels may receive free ingress and egress to and from his ports:—That the Emperors of Russia had refused to contribute her aid either in men or money in order to carry on the war in this country; and that the city of Amsterdam had remonstrated to the States-General respecting the injuries done to their trade by the Court of Great-Britain, and had requested that a free course of trade might be opened and admitted with these United States."

CHATHAM (New-Jersey) March 16.

We have advice, via Staten-Island, from good authority, that the officers of the regiment of New-York Volunteers have wrote to some of their friends in that State, from Georgia, that they have received a severe drubbing from General Lincoln, that they had lost many officers and men, and were then at the water side ready to embark.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, dated March 21.

"Indian corn has fallen rapidly all over the country; it has been sold as high as twenty-five pounds per barrel, and is now selling at fifteen pounds. Flour must soon follow if the embargo is not taken off."

Monday, the 22d instant, a snow and a transport ship were cast away upon Brigantine Beach. The snow is called the Molly, belonging to Boston, Captain's name not known, and was bound from Baltimore to Amsterdam, but was taken about 25 leagues to the northward of Cape Charles by the Delaware, a British frigate, when Mr. Douglass, Midshipman, was sent prize-master, with six seamen, who took to the boat and saved themselves. They were brought here prisoners last Saturday. The mate of the snow, who was the only person on board belonging to the former crew, remains with her, in order to take care of her and the cargo.

The transport ship is called the Mermaid, belonging to Whitehaven, in England. She was bound from Halifax to New-York, with a number of troops on board, chiefly Highlanders. We hear, that there were 170 persons on board, of whom only 40 were saved. The Captain of the transport was drowned.

Yesterday arrived here the privateer schooner Addison, Captain Craig, from a cruise, during which he took the following vessels, viz. The sloop Phoenix, Capt. Harding, from New-York for St. Augustine; he landed the Captain, six hands, a sergeant, thirteen Hessians, two women, and some horses on the Isle of Thera, and burnt the vessel; the brig Lettice, a prize to the British privateer Sir Peter Parker; he also retook the brig William, Capt. Seymour, which he burnt: After which he took and carried into South-Carolina the privateer schooner Shirk, Capt. Mott, of St. Augustine; and on Sunday last, off our Capes, he fell in with the privateer Bishop, of New-York, from whom, after a smart brush, he retook the sloop Freemason, late Capt. Joseph Wood, with pork, corn, &c. from North-Carolina for the West-Indies, which he has brought in with him.

In CONGRESS, March 29, 1779.

Whereas the Bahama Islands are now garrisoned by and under the military government of the King of Great-Britain, and the inhabitants of the said Islands have of late fitted out many privateers and armed vessels for cruising on the coasts of these United States, and that such privateers and armed vessels have actually captured divers vessels, the property of the citizens of these States, on the coast of South-Carolina:

Resolved, That the resolution of Congress of the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, so far as it relates to the said Bahama Islands, be repealed, and from and after the date of this resolution held void.

Extra from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The Members of the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY are to meet at the College on Friday Evening next, at 6 o'clock.

Errata in the Address published by the Republican Society.—Sixteenth paragraph, line the fifth, instead of the words "not to do or say any thing, directly or indirectly," read "not to do any thing, directly or indirectly;" the words "or say" being an error in copying.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE extravagant prices at present demanded for every article used in the Printing business, as well as for necessities of life, oblige the Publishers of the Philadelphia Newspapers to advance their prices also—the single paper to Two Shillings and Six-pence, and Two Shillings by the quantity. This advance may be thought by some an extraordinary one, but cannot be looked upon in that light by the man who duly considers the matter. By the necessities of life alone, not the luxuries, we wish to regulate our prices; and when News-papers cease to bring a price in proportion to Bread and Beef, we must quit printing them.

THOMAS BRADFORD.

JOHN DUNLAP.

HALL AND SELLERS.

THE Gentlemen who have subscribed for the Pennsylvania Gazette will be furnished according to agreement; but no Subscription will be taken in future under Five Pounds per annum.

HALL AND SELLERS.

DILWORTH'S SPELLING-BOOKS;

By the Dozen, Hundred, Five Hundred, or Thousand, in snug Binding, are now ready for SALE,

At BELL'S Book-Store, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE MEMBERS of the Society for the Relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are desired to attend their General Meeting on Monday next, the 5th of April, at the Coffee-House, at the 6th Hour.

To COVER, the ensuing Season,

At the Subscribers, at Maidenhead, in Hunterdon county, the BEAUTIFUL and HIGH BRED HORSE

ARABIAN,

RISING nine years old, at Twenty Pounds the season, for ready cash only. ARABIAN is full blooded, 15 hands 2 inches high, very active, and is a remarkable fine bay; his colts are in general very fine, a few of them may be seen at his stand. Arabian was got by that famous stallion Wildair, his dam by Babraham, his grandam by Old Sterling, his great grandam by Merry Andrew, out of Laughing Polly. She won the King's Hundred Guineas at Hambleton, and was got by Childers, her dam by Chancellor, and own sister to Thunderbolt; her grandam by Luggs, and her great grandam by Davill's Old Woodcock. Wildair was got by Old Cade, the best stallion that ever was got by the famous Godolphin Arabian, out of a daughter of Steady, a very fleet son of the Duke of Devonshire's Flying Childers. This horse, the fire of Arabian, was a few years past purchased of James Delancey, Esq; at a very high price, and shipped back to England at the particular desire of the greatest breeder in that country, and covered at Forty Guineas the season, his blood being in the highest degree of reputation among the nobility and sportsmen.

Good pasture will be provided for mares that are brought any distance. 5 w. MERCER and SCHENK.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1779.

STOLEN, last night, out of the stable of Christian Riffets, Tavern-keeper, at the upper end of Second-street, the following described HORSES, viz.

A bay Stallion, 4 years old, 14 hands 1 inch high, is scarcely broke, but trots and canters, and carries his head lofty.

A bay Mare, 5 years old, shod all round, paces, has two galled spots, one on each side.

A white Horse, 5 years old, 15 hands high, trots, paces and canters, his mane to the near side, has a black cloud on the near side of his face, his shoes taken off yesterday.

A brown Horse, 14 hands and an half high, has a star in his forehead, his near hind foot white, galled on the withers each side, trots, paces, and canters.

A bay Mare, 4 years old, has one white foot, shod before, and is very lively under the saddle.

Also stolen, a British light-horseman's Saddle, high behind and before, with holsters, and a blue oil-cloth saddle cloth with a yellow border, marked L. H.

Whoever secures the above Horses, or any of them, and delivers them to Mr. RIFFETS, shall have FIFTY DOLLARS reward for each, and ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the Thief and any one of the Horses. †

JOHN DEAN, BOOKBINDER.

Again carries on his Business, in the Corner House, in Lætitia-Court and Black-Horse-Alley.

AS he had the pleasure to please such Ladies and Gentlemen as formerly employed him in the various branches of the French, Italian, and English methods of Binding and Gilding; likewise account books ruled and bound in vellum, parchment, and leather, respectfully solicits their former favours. Such Ladies and Gentlemen as please to favour him with their commands, he hopes will not think their work the worse, if done by one that served America under his Excellency General Washington, in the most hazardous part of the war, in 1776 and 1777.

N. B. As he means at present to be unincumbered with any other business than Bookbinding alone, such as employ him may expect to have their work done with the greatest neatness and dispatch.

Said DEAN wants an APPRENTICE. As the Bookbinding business promises as fair for a genteel livelihood as any other trade in this state, such parent who is willing to bind a son may expect to have him taught his trade in REALITY.

Also two JOURNEYMEN will meet with generous wages and constant employment.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Campington, in the evening of Tuesday, the second instant, a BRINDLE COW, with a white spot in her forehead, large horns, a white streak along her back, and her tail and hind feet white. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the thief, and bringing the Cow home, or Ten Dollars for the Cow alone, by

GEORGE CLINE.

March 8, 1779.

TO be sold by the subscriber, a grist-mill with an excellent stream of water and tract of land, containing about 70 acres, situated on the banks of Schuylkill, in Blockley township, well known by the name of Schuylkill mill; bounded by lands belonging to George Gray, and William Hamilton, Esquires; 10 acres of good watered meadow, about 18 acres of well timbered woodland, the remainder is very fertile and fit for tilling; what makes this place the more valuable is, that a shallow may come up to the mill door, with a thousand bushels of grain; an inexhaustible quantity of mud, of the best quality for manuring the land, may be got at a very small expence; likewise an excellent quarry may be opened of the best building stone, lying on the river and at the mouth of the creek, where vessels may be loaded without the expence of hauling a stone. Its beautiful situation on the river is sufficient to recommend it to the gentleman, or the man of business.

JOSEPH JONES.

TO BE SOLD,
By PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday, the First of April,
at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Montgomery town-
ship, Philadelphia county,
TWO valuable MARES, cows, sheep, and swine; a cart,
and a pair of large oxen; a waggon almost new, plough,
harrow, gears, men and women's saddles; a large ten plate stove;
also a variety of household and kitchen furniture, too tedious to
mention. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, where due atten-
dant will be given by
EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW.

Said Bartholomew hath on hand about 2000 weight of foal
leather, of the best quality, for sale. All those that are indebted
to him on book, are desired to pay off their accounts in three
weeks from this ninth day of March, 1779.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, the Fifth day of
April next, at ten o'clock in the morning, on the premises,
in Bedminster township, Bucks county, near Col. Keichlein's,
PLANTATION, containing 93 acres, 10 acres thereof
are good meadow, house and barn on it; horses, a new
waggon and farming utensils. For further particulars, enquire
of MICHAEL SHUBART, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on
the premises.
HENRY SHESMAN.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
TWO or three HANDS, who can be well recommended
and are perfectly acquainted with the Casting Business;
advantageous Terms will be offered, by applying to JOHN
NANCARROW, at ABRAHAM MITCHELL's, in Third-
street, Philadelphia. WANTED also, a Quantity of broken
Iron Castings, for which a handsome Price will be given. En-
quire as above, or at the STEEL-FURNACE, the Corner of
Eighth and Walnut-streets.

WANTED,
A JOURNEYMAN PAPER-MAKER, a sober Man, that
understands the Business, in all its Branches; such a one
will meet with good Encouragement. For further Particulars,
apply to Mr. ROBERT AITKEN, Bookseller, opposite the Coffee-
house, in Front-street; or to Messieurs STYNER and CIST,
at their Printing-Office in Second-street.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN THOMSON,
late of Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, de-
ceased, are hereby desired to make speedy Payment to the Sub-
scriber, living in said Township; and all those that have any
Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Ac-
counts, properly attested, that they may be settled and paid by
SAMUEL LEECH, Administrator.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
WAS LOST about a Fortnight ago, between this City
and Neshaminy-Ferry, Part of a Sheet of Continental
Money, containing about Four Hundred Dollars; any Person
finding the same, and delivering it to the Subscriber in Reading,
or to BENJAMIN McVEAGH, at Frankford, shall have the
above Reward.
PETER ASTON, Com. Purchaser.
March 23, 1779.

AT the subscriber's SCHOOL, in *Latitia-Court*, Phila-
delphia, Children and Youth are taught, as usual, the
modern Elements of Speech; the Principles of Writing, Arith-
metic, Geometry, and Mathematics in general; the Practice of
Surveying, and Navigation in particular; and Foreigners also,
instructed in the United States' vernacular, with grammatical
propriety. By his Friends' obliged, and the Public's devoted
servant,
JOHN HEFFERNAN.

WAS taken up on suspicion, in Townshend township,
Philadelphia county, by the subscribers, on the 27th of
February last, a certain John Kinney, as he called himself, of a
middle stature, with some grey hairs in his head; wore a brown
old fashioned coat, and a greyish cloth waistcoat, made in the
fashion. As he was conducting from the magistrate to goal he
made his escape from the constable, and left behind him two
calico gowns and a petticoat, supposed to be stolen, the owners
of which are desired to come, prove their property, pay charges
and take them away, in six weeks from the date hereof, other-
wise they will be sold for the costs, by MICHAEL MOYER,
ISRAEL TENNIS.

Whoever secures said Kinney in goal, on giving notice to the
above persons, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower-
Dublin township, Philadelphia county, a brown MARE,
about 8 years old, about 14 hands high, with a star in her fore-
head. Whoever has lost the said mare, may have her again,
paying reasonable charges, on application to
JOHN WAGGONER.

MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe; **SUGAR**, by the
Hoghead and Barrel; **COFFEE** by the Barrel, and
two Casks of best JESUIT'S BARK; to be sold by
JOHN BENNETZ.

THE SLOOP HARLEQUIN, Captain PADDOCK,
and the SLOOP DOVE, Captain SWAIN, then lying
at Bordentown, October 23, 1777, it being General Orders, their
Sails and Rigging were moved to Easton, for which Receipts were
given by the Quarter-Master there, a small Part thereof has been
since found in this City, and there are still missing eight Casks,
containing Sails, Rigging and Blocks, marked S.H.H. and four
Coils of Rigging, same Mark; also four or five Casks of Rigging
and Blocks, marked S.D.B. a Sloop's Fore-sail, and some Coils
of Rigging, same Mark; one Square Sail left at Bordentown,
in the Cellar of John Emley, Esq; marked S.D.B.

In May last the Sloop Dove was burnt, in a small Creek that
empties into Croffwick's Creek, near Bordentown, her Anchors,
Cables, Shrouds, Mast, &c. fell in the Water, since which they
have been taken away from thence. Any Person giving In-
formation of the above to the Subscriber shall be handsomely
rewarded.
JOSIAH HUGHES, in Chestnut-street,
Philad. March 17, 1779. near Second-street.

TO BE SOLD,
A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a two and half
story brick kitchen, pleasantly situated, in Arch-street,
between Third and Fourth-streets; the house is 16 feet 9 inches
front, and 25 feet 6 inches deep, two rooms on a floor, a flat on
the roof, well secured with iron bars, and an electrical conductor.
The kitchen is 20 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, one room on a floor.
The lot is the same width of the house, and 100 feet deep, clear
of groundrent. The house and kitchen are insured in case of
accident by fire. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN
WATKINS, at JOSEPH WATKINS's, in Fetter-Lane, between
Third-street and Moravian-alley.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.
RUN away from the subscriber, of Lower-Dublin town-
ship, Philadelphia county, a French servant lad, named
Peter Domanick, about 5 feet 6 inches high, healthy complexion,
black hair, is very saucy when in company; had on when he
went away, a brown waistcoat, leather breeches, wool hat, silver
buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his
master may have him again without incumbrance, shall be paid
the above reward, by
JACOB DUFFIELD.
March 1, 1779.

WAS left in the house of the subscriber, in German-
town, on the 24th of September, 1777, TWO Eight-
day CLOCKS, one with a walnut case, the other mahogany,
maker's name of one Augustus Neiser, Germantown, the other
having a chime of bells, a japanned face, with the battle be-
tween the Gondolas and the Roebuck painted on that part of the
face where the moon is commonly represented, and no maker's
name; one mahogany dining-table with eagle's claws, and five
walnut ditto, plain; one carved mahogany dressing-table with
eagle's claws, one carved walnut ditto, and two plain walnut
ditto; two carved mahogany tea-tables with eagle's claws,
two plain curled maple ditto, and three walnut ditto with
eagle's claws, one carved; one walnut high chest with drawers
carved, two curled maple and two walnut ditto plain; two
walnut desks with book-cases, one ditto without; six mahogany
chairs carved, six ditto plain, twelve walnut ditto carved, six
walnut ditto plain; one easy chair, covered with green damask;
three walnut arm-chairs, nine high back Windsor ditto, six ditto
smaller size, six low back ditto, and three dozen and an half
plain chairs, with rush bottoms; thirteen plain tables; ten large
looking-glasses, four small ditto, four dozen and an half gilt
and plain pictures, six history pieces of painting, two small family
portraits, and four maps; one pair small globes, with green
cases; a house organ, forte piano and violin; two reflecting
burning glasses; one large chest, with cloths and linen; three
feather beds, and five bedsteads; some mens and womens wear-
ing apparel and linen, &c. three barrels packed with china and
glass; a quantity of pewter packed up in tubs; all the kitchen
furniture, viz. five brass kettles, of different sizes, from one to
16 gallons, eleven iron pots and kettles, a stew-pan and skillet,
two frying-pans, &c. three ten-plate iron stoves, and two six-plate
ditto; six camp stools; one large painted floor-cloth; two coffee-
mills; six fire-buckets; two mens saddles, two bridles, two side
saddles, and the harness belonging to a sleigh; three copper stills,
and one iron ditto; one large and four small brass scales and
weights; two pair steelyards; three large iron mortars, one small
ditto, one large bell-metal ditto, one small ditto, seven marble
ditto, of different sizes, a number of retorts and receivers of
different dimensions, with all the utensils belonging to the Labo-
ratory; a variety of carpenter's tools, viz. saws, hatchets, chisels,
augers, &c. all the implements of husbandry, belonging to the
place; the whole medical shop furniture, prepared medicines,
drugs, &c. four gross of large and small bottles empty; a num-
ber of large and small stone jugs and jars; an elegant collection
of beautiful flower roots, viz. tulips, hyacinths, &c. &c. between
six and seven hundred volumes of books, in folio, quarto, octavo
and duodecimo, being a collection of physical and historical au-
thors, &c. two skeletons, with a variety of anatomical prepara-
tions, &c. a small perspective shew, with 30 different pieces, viz.
Vauxhall, Royal Exchange, Ranelagh, &c. The whole of the
above goods, and many others which cannot be remembered, were
taken away, or destroyed, except a few articles of the household
furniture which were returned.

All persons having any of the above enumerated articles in
their possession, are requested to return them to the subscriber,
and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged; but if they are
secreted after this request, and the persons so secreting them are
detected, they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost
rigour of the law, by
CHARLES BENSELL.

N.B. There were between 40 and 50 locks taken from the
doors and closets of the said house. The flower-garden was
also robbed of the roots, which, as I am informed, were sold in
Philadelphia by the persons. The purchasers are requested to
inform me thereof, that such wicked practices may be punished
for the present, and prevented in future.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A NUMBER of able bodied Men, that can be well re-
commended, to serve on the Nightly Watch, and engage-
ment with the Wardens for twelve months certain; they shall receive
good wages. Any such willing to serve in that station, are de-
sired to apply to ALEXANDER CARLISLE, Constable.

TO THE PUBLIC.
WHILEAS some time in the month of December,
in the year 1777, just after the British troops made
their excursion to Edge-hill, I found left by them on one of their
encampments, in the township of Abington, near the place com-
monly called Jenken's-town, a RIDING CHAIR, of a choco-
late colour, with hoop-iron-binding round the wheels. Any
person having lost the same, by applying to JONATHAN WIL-
LIAMSON, living in Miles-town, in the first said township, seven
miles northward of Philadelphia, may hear of their property.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
A large and fresh assortment just opened, and to be sold
by the subscriber, at the corner of Walnut and Second-
streets, who can assure his customers and the public,
that they are equal in quality to any heretofore im-
ported; among which are the following:

ANTIMONY,
Camphor,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Gum Arabic,
Jesuists Bark,
Jalap,
Ipecacuana,
Sena,
Tartar Emetic,
Opium,
Glauber and Epsom Salt,
Flowers of Chamomile,
Flour of Sulphur,
Cream of Tartar,
Roman Vitriol,
Manna,
Magnesia Alba,
Sago,
Pearl Barley,
Salop,
Best Sweet Oil,
Daffy's Elixir,
Bateman's Drops,
Anderson's Pills,
Hooper's Ditto,
Hemmet's Pearl Essence for
the Teeth and Gums,
Milk of Roses,
Eau de Luce,
Essence of Peppermint,
Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

A considerable Allowance will be made to such as take
a Quantity.
N.B. Medicine Chests for Ships and private Families
put up with proper Directions.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the subscriber, about the
middle of last week, two Mares, the one a bay, with black
mane, tail and legs, her mane, tail and rump are mixed with
white hairs, some white hairs in her forehead, has two saddle
marks close to her shoulder blade, remarkably white, is with foal,
and had a sucking foal when she went away; trots neat, carries
her head and tail well, has a switch tail, pretty short, not shod,
her mane falls to the off side, branded in the hair G.H. three-
quarters blood, 8 or 9 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high,
neat and straight limbed. The other a brown, with a long tail,
which may be altered, a small star in her forehead, trots heavy,
and shuffles in her gait, carries her head low, has not been broken
to any use, strong made, fit for gears, rising three years old, 15
hands high. Whoever takes up said mares, if strayed, and brings
them to me, shall have Twelve Dollars reward; and if stolen,
shall have the above reward for thief and mares, and if the mares
alone, shall have half the money, if brought to me in Third-
street, between South and Shippen-streets, or to Robert Erwin,
Carter.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-
OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DR. RYAN'S
INCOMPARABLE WORM-DESTROYING
SUGAR PLUMS,

Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES;
SO exceedingly valued by all People who have had of them
in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent Excel-
lency in the destroying Worms of all Kinds, both in the Bodies
of Men, Women and Children, by not only breaking the Knots
in the Duodenum, or Gut next the Stomach, but they pass through
the smallest Passages of the Body, and purge away those rosy and
slimy Humours, which are the Cause of those pernicious Vermin,
and the Source of many other Disorders; they are one of the best
Purges in the whole World for gross-bodied Children that are apt
to breed Worms, and have large Bellies; their Operation is mild,
safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the Bowels of all
stiff and clammy Humours which stop up the Parts, and prevent
the Juice of Food from being conveyed to the Liver and made
Blood, which is often the Cause with Children, and is attended
with a hard Belly, sinking Breath, frequent Fevers, Rickets,
and a Decay of Strength in the lower Parts: Likewise settled
Aches and Pains in the Head, Swellings, old Sores, Scabs, Tet-
ters, or Breakings-out, will be perfectly cured, and the Blood
and Skin restored to its original Purity and Smoothness; they
purge by Urine, and bring away the Gravel, and effectually cure
all Obstructions of the Urine, or Ulcers in the Kidneys. They
at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely de-
stroy it, and all scorbutic Humours and Effects, Root and Branch,
so as never to return again; and what makes them more com-
mendable is, they are full as agreeable to broth Taste and Sight
as Loaf Sugar; and in Operation as innocent as new Milk.

I have by these Plums cured a great many Children of
Whooping- or Chin-coughs, and Agues, which Distempers are
very common and troublesome to Families, and the Want of
these Plums are the Ruin of many Childrens Constitutions.

These Plums enrich and sweeten the whole Mass of Blood,
carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid Humours and create a
fresh and healthy Complexion in such as are affected by any
putrid Matter.

The Plum is a great Diuretic, cleansing the Reins of Slime:
It expels Wind, and is a sovereign Medicine in the Colick and
Griping in the Guts. It allays and carries off four Vapours,
which occasion many Disorders in the Head. It opens all Ob-
structions in the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Reins and Bladder,
causes a good Appetite, and helps Digestion. It hath been found
wonderfully successful to such Persons as are going into Chronical
Distempers, as Asthmata, Phthisics, or Shortness of Breath,
Dropsies and Yellow Jaundice. Now I hope all impartial Persons
are satisfied, that the Medicine which works upon such Humours
will almost reach any Distemper, if not too far gone, since Cor-
ruption and Putrefaction are the Fore-runners of all Diseases;
therefore no better Physic can be taken for all Ages, Sexes and
Constitutions, from Infancy to an old Age. These Plums are
highly serviceable to the Female Sex, from the Age of 14 to 20
Years, and from 40 to 50. Each Box contains one Dozen of
Plums, and printed Directions is given with each Box,

SOLD BY
NICHOLAS BROOKS, in PHILADELPHIA,
at his Dry Goods, Picture and Jewellery Shop, in Second-street,
the fourth Door above Black-Horse-Alley.

SIGNS OF WORMS.
PALENESS in the Face, Itching of the Nose, Hollow-
ness of the Eyes, Grating of the Teeth when asleep, Dul-
ness, Pains and Heaviness in the Head, a dry Cough, an Itching
in the Fundament, white and thick Urine, unquiet Sleep, often
starting, lost Appetite, swell'd Belly, Gnawing and Biting about
the Stomach, frightful Dreams, extreme Thirsts, the Body de-
cay'd and lean, Fits, often Vomiting, sinking Breath.

Likewise may be had, Keyser's famous Pills, Hungarian Oil,
or the Cripple-Curing-Oil, Haarlem Oil, Daffy's Elixir, God-
frey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Astmatic Elixir, and most
Kinds of Capital Medicines, &c. &c. &c.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.
STOLEN out of the shop window of the subscriber, living
in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, on Sunday
night, the 28th of February last, a Piece of CLOTH, of ten
and one quarter yards, of a dark claret colour, marked on the
one end T. C. clouded in colouring, and easily seen when held in
the light, one end very much rumpled by laying a considerable
time to be coloured again, and the pressing partly all out of the
one end. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the
thief and securing the cloth, or Fifteen Dollars for the cloth
alone, by
MICHAEL CONRAD.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.
MADE his escape from the Constable of Lower-Dublin
township, some time last month, a certain lad about
19 years of age, named James Cooper, jun. about 5 feet 9 or 10
inches high, fair complexion, black hair, his clothes uncertain;
he worked some time at the wheel-wright's business. Whoever
will take up the said Cooper, and put him in any goal in this
state, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above
reward, and reasonable charges, paid by Colonel COATS, at
Philadelphia, or JOSEPH DEARMAN, Constable, near
Bustletown.
March 11, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that
the Subscribers are determined to petition the Legislature
of New-Jersey, at their next Sitting, for Redress in the Grievance
complained of, by the Loss of Henry James's Will.
+ ANDREW STANLY, ALLEN CONGLETON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Uwchlan-
township, Chester county, on the 17th of October, a RED
AND WHITE spotted BULL, supposed to be three years old last
grass. The owner is desired to apply to JOHN SCOTT, of
Uwchland aforesaid, or the subscriber, of Haverford.
March 10, 1779. GRIFFITH DAVIS.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
ABSCONDED from his Bail, the 9th of this instant, a
certain ADAM MOYER, late of Reading town, in Berks
county, about 23 years of age, well set, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches
high, sandy coloured hair, which curls, full face, country born,
of German extraction, speaks both English and German, very
fond of horses and horse-racing; had on a blue velvet coat, his
other clothes not exactly known. Whoever apprehends the said
Adam Moyer, and secures him in any goal, so that he may be
delivered up to his bail, shall receive the above reward, from
HENRY DECKER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Upper Dublin
township, Philadelphia county, some time ago, A N OLD
SORREL MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, with a
bald face, and four white feet. The owner is desired to come,
prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
Feb. 23, 1779. ARTHUR BROADES.

CAME to Mr. Charles Welt's place, in Kennington, on the
15th day of February 1779, a middle-sized brown COW,
the lower part of her belly and the lower part of her tail about
half white, her hind legs are also white, has a star in her fore-
head and large horns; she is dry. The owner is desired to come,
prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.
SEBASTIAN HOFFMAN.